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Country programme document for Haiti (2017-2021)

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I. Programme rationale

1. The objective of Haiti, in its strategic development plan, adopted in 2012 to leave behind the post-earthquake recovery and start on a path of sustainable development, is to become an emerging country by 2030. To achieve this, the country aims to take advantage of its geographical location, its natural resources and tourism, and its energetic young population. The development plan traces a path to facilitate the emergence of a diversified, dynamic economy of job creation and inclusive growth, with a social contract that is solidly rooted in satisfying the basic needs of the population and a strong, deconcentrated and decentralized State. Above all, the plan acknowledges the urgent need to ensure the inclusive development of all regions and foster the emergence of local and regional development poles outside the capital.

2. This goal is hindered by recurrent electoral and political crises. The electoral administration struggles to ensure that credible elections are held, and to date no political party has been able to legitimately dominate the national scene. Parliament, in constant conflict with the executive branch, remains dysfunctional, and the reforms needed to establish an inclusive state capable of promoting development are delayed. These blockages have led to a deep crisis in the social contract between the State and its citizens, reflected in the weak participation (30 per cent) in the October 2015 elections.[1]

3. Significant challenges related to the regulatory framework, the slowness of procedures, competences, staff corruptibility and resources persist within the legislative branch and tend to justify the denial of justice, in particular to women and minors. More than 73 per cent of the prison population is awaiting trial and lives in inhuman conditions.[2] The professionalization of the Haitian National Police is proceeding slowly, and they struggle to curb crime.[3] Although the restructuring of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) is on the agenda for 2017, problems of legal certainty, citizen security, and access to justice remain serious, and contribute to discrediting public institutions.

4. Instability and insecurity are antithetical to the establishment of an environment conducive to sustainable and inclusive economic growth. According to the World Bank, from 1971 to 2013, gross domestic product growth averaged 1.2 per cent per year. From 2011 to 2015, the average real growth rate was 3.4 per cent, driven in part by high levels of reconstruction aid and remittances from the diaspora. With per capita gross domestic product at $846 per year, an unemployment rate of 40 per cent, and a Gini coefficient of 0.61 in 2012, Haiti remains among the poorest and most unequal countries in the world, ranking 163rd out of 187 countries in the Human Development Index.

5. According to the post-earthquake living conditions survey (Enquête sur les conditions de vie des ménages après le séisme, 2012), 59 per cent of Haitians live below the poverty line of $2.42 per day, and 24 per cent under the extreme poverty line of $1.23 per day. Nevertheless, significant progress has been made in the reduction of extreme poverty, which dropped by 22 per cent between 2000 and 2012,[4] and in access to basic services, which 55 per cent of Haitians now enjoy.[5] The burden of poverty is mostly borne by women, due to their high unemployment rate and persistent segregation in the labour market, as well as the large wage gap compared to men (women's average salaries are 32 per cent lower than those of men in 2014[6]). Poverty amplifies the informal economy, which negatively affects taxation. In

[1] Presidential, senatorial and municipal elections

[2] The prison overcrowding rate reached 359 per cent in 2016, according to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

[3] From 2014 to 2016, available statistics from the Haitian National Police and MINUSTAH show an increase in homicides, violent events, public lynching and sexual violence.

[4] Millennium Development Report, 2013, Observatoire National de la Pauvreté et de l'Exclusion Sociale /UNDP)

[5] Ibid.

[6] World Bank, 2015.

addition, the poor are excluded from decision-making bodies, and during election periods, youth – strongly affected by unemployment (60 per cent in urban areas) – are exposed to political manipulation often resulting in violence.

6. Haiti is among the countries in the world most exposed to natural disasters,[7] and its vulnerability increases with climate change, environmental degradation and the irrational use of space, particularly in cities. From 1975 to 2012,[8] climate-related disasters resulted in annual damages and losses equivalent to about 2 per cent of gross domestic product, while the 12 January 2010 earthquake resulted in 220,000 deaths, 1.5 million displaced inhabitants, and destruction valued at 120 per cent of gross domestic product. In October 2016, Haiti was severely hit by Hurricane Matthew, which killed hundreds in its path, destroyed crops and tens of thousands of homes, and drove more than 60,000 people into temporary shelters. Poor and marginalized groups are the most affected because they are forced to settle on less safe land. This is the case in the agricultural sector, which contributes more than 25 per cent to gross domestic product and occupies two-thirds of the active population, as shown by the million Haitians living in a state of acute food insecurity caused by the ongoing drought since 2013. Women are likely to be disproportionately affected by both the loss of livelihoods and the surge in gender-based violence during disasters.

7. The vulnerability of Haiti to natural hazards is exacerbated by environmental degradation, characterized in rural areas by deforestation, the drying up of rivers, soil erosion and watershed degradation, which particularly affects vulnerable female-headed households. Due to chaotic urbanization and poor sanitation, cities remain in a state of underdevelopment, which increases the population's vulnerability. Despite the above, there is little or no comprehensive vision of local development that would involve national and local actors and the international community, or that would break the vicious circle that links socio-economic vulnerability to ecological vulnerability and natural disasters.

8. Haiti continues to show serious gender inequality, ranking 138th out of 155 countries on the gender inequality index. Women are concentrated in the informal sector, particularly affected by unemployment and working in unskilled and poorly paid jobs. [9] They do, however, show a developed business sense, since 61 per cent of heads of micro and small enterprises are women. Women are weakly represented at all levels of governance, even though a 30 per cent quota of female representation was voted on in 2012. Gender-based violence remains widespread, [10] and low allocations to national mechanisms for gender equality and the empowerment of women make it impossible to implement the national action plan on violence against women, 2012-2016.

9. Without radical changes, Haiti will not attain any of the sustainable development goals[11] by 2030, and may even regress on goal 11. Great progress needs to be made, especially in rural areas where 80 per cent of Haitians live in extreme poverty. Significant regional imbalance in terms of development contributes to accelerated rural exodus. The population is now 48 per cent urban, with rapidly expanding slums that increase socio-economic inequalities and marginalization.

10. The multidimensional fragility characterizing Haiti and hindering its development cannot be sustainably eradicated without in-depth public administration reform. The weak capacity to collect and analyse data, the lack of coordination in administration, the duplication of functions between departments, lack of transparency and accountability at all levels, and the excessive centralization of resources and power are among the shortcomings

[7] Haiti has the highest hurricane vulnerability index among the small island developing States of the region: 12.9 on a scale of 13. The Index for Risk Management gives it a risk profile of 6.1, against an average of 2.8 for the other countries of the region.
[8] World Bank, Haiti: Opportunities for all, systematic country diagnostic, May 2015
[9] World Bank (2015).
[10] Twenty-eight per cent of women stated having been subjected to physical violence at some point in their life (Enquête mortalité, morbidité et utilisation des services V, 2012).
[11] *Projecting progress: the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean*. London, Overseas Development Institute, 2016.

in its administrative and local governance. Defining and implementing converging pro-poor development strategies, programmes and policies for achieving the sustainable development goals thus remains a challenge.

11. The financial challenge is equally great since the State is still chronically under-resourced. The normalization of the flow of international aid, three years of drought, the increase in the value of the dollar, and the collapse of PetroCaribe have significantly reduced its tax base.

12. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), established in 2004 to restore security and stability, support the political process, strengthen government institutions and rule-of-law structures, and promote and protect human rights, is downsizing and shifting its mandate. Its support to rule of law and local governance led to significant progress in stabilizing the country and improving living conditions. UNDP will continue to partner with MINUSTAH to further these activities in the new programming cycle.

13. After the 2010 earthquake, UNDP focused on two priorities: (a) creating jobs and promoting recovery through debris management and buildings and watersheds restoration; and (b) contributing towards restoring core State functions. During the previous cycle, UNDP sought to consolidate results achieved while initiating the transition from recovery to development. Fifty internally displaced persons camps were closed, and 11,000 families accessed decent and safe housing. The first national housing and habitat policy was adopted in 2013. Five hundred and ninety-eight masons were trained in earthquake-resistant construction, seven multi-dimensional risk maps were prepared, and a methodological guide on urban risk reduction was developed, providing a national repository for urban and land use planning. Nine thousand one hundred and thirty-two hectares of watersheds were rehabilitated, reducing environmental vulnerability, and more than 350,000 permanent and temporary jobs were created.

14. Support for administrative reform led to more transparent and equitable management of public service for women. UNDP contributed to improving development planning and management through the publication, in 2014, of the first report on the Millennium Development Goals and the implementation of the external assistance management module.

15. Several lessons were learned, including the need to fully integrate environmental vulnerability and disaster risk reduction across all projects, and to invest in government management and coordination capacities. The evaluation of vulnerability reduction in the South showed that direct involvement of local authorities enabled a better response to the needs of the population. The rehabilitation programme evaluation recommended the systematic introduction of quotas for women's participation. Those lessons are fully integrated into the proposed programme and are shaping the response to Hurricane Matthew.

16. Evaluations also demonstrate that the comparative advantages of UNDP are its: (a) flexibility and impartiality; (b) capacity to mobilize resources and facilitate South-South partnerships; and (c) ability to innovate, mobilize high-level expertise and transfer capacities.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

17. To put Haiti on the path to inclusive and sustainable development, the democratic legitimacy of the State must be strengthened, as must its capacity to focus public action on economic and tax growth, reduction of vulnerabilities, and social inclusion. Public institutions, including electoral, judicial and security institutions, as well as local authorities and civil society, must be empowered to play their roles effectively. This will foster a strong, deconcentrated and decentralized State that delivers the services required by the population and establishes a culture of transparency and accountability, reducing opportunities for corruption, contributing to political stability and creating a favourable investment climate. To stimulate growth, agriculture, livestock and fisheries must be modernized; competitive sectors enhanced; the service sector developed; and small and medium-sized enterprises

encouraged. Employability should be improved, particularly for youth and women, through education and professional training. Reducing vulnerabilities requires better prevention and management of natural disasters and climate change risks, and measures to protect livelihoods in the event of disaster. Finally, environmental protection must improve living conditions and create wealth and jobs.

18. This programme is aligned with national priorities in the strategic development plan of Haiti, 2012-2030, the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework, 2017-2021, and the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017. It seeks to support the Government in its long-term approach to sustainable development, focusing on the need progress rapidly towards achieving national targets for goal 16 so as to leverage progress towards the other sustainable development goals. This requires UNDP to move from a project recovery-focused approach to an integrated programmatic approach focused on strategic advice and national ownership. The aim is to build the human and institutional capacity needed for participatory identification of needs, formulation of legal frameworks, policies and development programmes, and efficient use of state resources.

19. The focus will be on three major areas of cooperation: (a) democratic governance and rule of law; (b) poverty reduction; and (c) reducing vulnerability and strengthening resilience. The approach will be based on human rights. Women and youth (especially in rural and vulnerable urban areas) will be targeted, and gender equality issues integrated systematically. These three interdependent pillars will be addressed in a cohesive manner. Reducing the high level of risks to the Haitian people requires effective synergy between reducing poverty and social vulnerability, improving governance, and adopting more sustainable natural resources management approaches. To the extent possible, this programme takes into account the restructuring of the post-MINUSTAH United Nations presence in Haiti.

20. Emphasis will be placed on strengthening stakeholder capacity to pool resources and work together at all levels to develop common 'road maps' towards achieving the sustainable development goals. UNDP will avoid dispersal of its actions and will adopt a multidimensional territorial development approach to specific areas, rural and urban, prioritized with the Government. UNDP will create the conditions for dialogue and a strong relationship between local players and government partners to ensure greater ownership of public policies by all stakeholders and enrich those policies with lessons drawn from local initiatives.

Democratic governance and the rule of law

21. This programme will be built on progress in terms of stabilization through MINUSTAH, and on the achievements of the previous cycle in state reform, rule of law and electoral support. It will pursue three priority areas of work: (a) institutional strengthening of the public administration and local governance for fairer access throughout the country to basic services, livelihood opportunities and territorial development; (b) strengthening the rule of law and human rights; and (c) increased citizen participation in more credible democratic processes. Progress in these three areas is expected reinforce the legitimacy of the State and strengthen the social contract. Better governance will also facilitate the commitment of the international community and have a positive impact on the business climate, foreign direct investment and government revenues.

22. In public administration and local governance, UNDP will support the government approach to set up, at all levels, the institutional coordination, human and organizational capacities and participatory practices, for the gradual deconcentration of the public administration, decentralization, and regional development. UNDP will continue to support the Government in the enactment of the legal framework needed for these reforms to take root and bear fruit. The goal is to create an effective institutional architecture that will accelerate attainment of the sustainable development goals. In partnership with UN-Habitat, UNDP will assist urban communities in taking control of urban development. Partnerships

with Canada, the European Union, France and the United States Agency for International Development will support local governance.

23. Support to the rule of law will strengthen citizen security and human rights by focusing interventions on five areas: citizen security, justice, the national police, prison management, and access to justice and legal aid. UNDP will draw on its global knowledge network to enrich the Haitian approach to citizen security and to equip the judicial system with models and competences for high-quality legal services. Priority will be given to strengthening advocacy with Haitian authorities for the rule of law and to improve coordination with technical and financial partners. The partnership with MINUSTAH, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UN-Women in the area of reducing community violence and access to justice, especially for minors and women, will be intensified.

24. To improve citizen participation, UNDP will support the organization of debates on themes linked to the sustainable development goals and the creation and strengthening of social accountability mechanisms. The capacities of key institutions to sustain inclusive and democratic political processes will be strengthened. This component will include support for the modernization of civil status, in partnership with UNICEF and UNFPA, and will be implemented together with support to local governance initiatives. Disadvantaged and excluded groups (women, youth, and persons with disabilities) will be encouraged to participate.

Poverty reduction

25. UNDP will work in three areas: (a) inclusive growth; (b) social inclusion; and (c) strengthening of the agricultural sector. In coordination with the resilience pillar, the approach will highlight the links between poverty reduction and vulnerabilities (including to cholera); responsible natural resource management; and the adoption of sustainable production methods. The role of public institutions, particularly subnational authorities, will be highlighted in creating an enabling environment for local economic development and ensuring a basis of social protection.

26. To promote inclusive growth, UNDP will work with the ministries of trade, economy and finance, and women's affairs, to pursue the discussion on employment and policy to support small and medium-sized enterprises. With the Chamber of Commerce, it will support the development of value chains, focusing on traditional Haitian products with a positive environmental and social impact and strong growth potential. Women and youth will be the primary beneficiaries, with equal access to decent jobs and the means of production supporting their empowerment. By offering vocational/entrepreneurship training and access to new technologies and microcredit, UNDP will ensure that new opportunities are open without exclusion.

27. To ensure social inclusion, UNDP will support the Ministry of Planning, the Haitian Statistics Institute, and the Observatory Unit on Poverty and Social Exclusion, to better direct public policies towards the most vulnerable. The focus will be on social protection in line with the sustainable development goals. The preparation of a national human development report, thematic studies and other tools will support these efforts. In partnership with the Observatory Unit, an accountability mechanism will be established to measure institutional commitment and performance against sustainable development goals targets. The work in marginalized neighbourhoods will be carried out with MINUSTAH and donors through a community violence reduction and social inclusion fund.

28. To strengthen the agricultural sector, UNDP, with support from the International Fund for Agricultural Development, will pursue capacity-building of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development to transform the sector, including, in the medium term, through initiatives for better access to small-scale irrigation.

Reducing vulnerability and strengthening resilience

29. UNDP will work with the Government on the environment and disaster risk reduction, where partnerships have been forged with Canada, the Department for International Development (United Kingdom), the European Union, the Global Environment Facility, the Least Developed Countries Fund, and the United States Agency for International Development. To reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and their impact on resilience and development, UNDP will focus on consolidating gains made in these two interdependent areas, which will be considered as one pillar of the new programme. UNDP will expand its partnerships with sectoral ministries and the private sector to promote the mainstreaming of environmental considerations into strategies, policies and development programmes that contribute to disaster risk reduction.

30. To better direct protection policies and sectoral strategies, UNDP, with the United Nations Environment Programme, will support an analysis of the state of the environment, the systemization of environmental assessments, and environmental cost-benefit analyses. To support the recovery of the agricultural sector, UNDP will focus on the resilience of the water sector, using an integrated and multisectoral approach including aspects of governance, water resources management, and drought and flood risk reduction, and will help the Government develop a large-scale project for the Green Climate Fund. Emphasis will be placed on ecosystem resilience and services to enhance their potential to create wealth and jobs. UNDP will work with the Food and Agriculture Organization to improve the sustainability of productive mountain landscapes.

31. In partnership with the Ministry of the Environment, UNDP will pursue advocacy and awareness/education on the challenges of conservation and responsible natural resources management. It will encourage participatory discussions on the management and use of waste, and will support the Bureau of Mines and Energy for the promotion and extension of access by the poor (especially women) to modern, efficient and renewable energy sources, in line with the commitments made at the 2015 Paris Climate Conference; fund mobilization and related practices; and strengthening state capacity in the governance of mining resources.

32. Improving climate information and early-warning systems will increase awareness and management of climate change-related risks. Building on the progress of the previous cycle in adaptation, UNDP will strengthen national and local capacities to collect and use information on climate risk and disseminate hydro-meteorological and environmental warnings. This will entail strengthening national capacities for managing hydro-climatic disasters based on forecasts using reliable early warnings, and promoting climate change-adapted management of production sectors and systems. The approach will include support for better coordination between adaptation and risk reduction policies and strategies, and their integration into development plans.

33. With regard to seismic risk, efforts will focus on multi-risk mapping and the development and dissemination of risk reduction tools and knowledge. Those efforts will be supported through the development of a system for monitoring progress and analysing risks, and the establishment of a national database on disaster-related loss and damage. At the institutional level, UNDP will provide national and decentralized structures with the capacities to better prevent and manage natural hazards and respond to disasters, emphasizing local knowledge and early warnings. Women and disadvantaged groups will benefit from targeted disaster response awareness campaigns.

III. Programme and risk management

34. This programme will be nationally executed under the coordination of the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation. Assessments conducted in 2015 as part of the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers revealed weaknesses in national partners' capacities to manage resources effectively. The direct implementation modality will therefore be used with most national partners. In order to transition to the national implementation modality,

UNDP, with UNICEF and UNFPA, will develop a project to strengthen relevant partners' capacities.

35. Considering the risks involved, the context requires a flexible programme as well as changes in government priorities. Given the current uncertainty, development partners have slowed their involvement in new projects. Continuation of the crisis would prolong institutional instability, which, in turn, would prevent the establishment of a government able to make the necessary long-term commitments and decisions needed to advance the programme, leading partners to adopt a 'wait-and-see' attitude and postpone or even cancel any new initiatives. That would negatively affect the ability of UNDP to forge partnerships and mobilize funds for programme implementation. It would also have adverse economic consequences, further reducing the tax base of the State and its ability to make investments in economic growth and job creation. Persistent corruption, a lack of transparent and effective governance systems, and the limited capacity of national partners hinder the smooth implementation of projects. To mitigate these risks, UNDP will continue its support for the return to constitutional order and the strengthening of national structures during the electoral cycle. Continuous analysis of current and potential partnerships will determine the most promising alliances for project implementation, including with the private sector and through the expansion of South-South cooperation. Finally, capacity-building will place a strong emphasis on accountability, transparency and integrity, and governance aspects will be systematically included in project design to manage fiduciary risks and corruption, and to ensure the proper use of funds.

36. UNDP quality assurance and social and environmental standards will be applied to all projects. UNDP will engage with partners in the fight against cholera and zika, which aggravate social inequalities and could affect expected progress in inclusive growth. Environmental risks could be fatal for Haitians because they exacerbate the vulnerability of the country to natural disasters, food security and poverty. Environmental vulnerability will be factored into all UNDP-supported policies, strategies and projects. The business continuity plan of the country office includes measures in the event of disaster. Security risks remain significant, and decreased MINUSTAH presence could make travel inside the country more complicated. To mitigate that risk, UNDP will monitor the situation while boosting support to strengthening the national police.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

37. Data in areas of UNDP work are incomplete, particularly concerning employment, productivity and governance. UNDP, with other United Nations organizations, will support national institutions (Haitian Statistics and Information Institute, Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation) in implementing a national statistical policy. It will focus on improving the collection, analysis and dissemination of data disaggregated by sex, age, and geographical areas, for local needs and sustainable development goals reporting.

38. Planning, monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management will be strengthened as part of the transition to a results-oriented programmatic approach to long-term development, to ensure accountability, enhance and exploit knowledge to inform programming and decision-making, and ensure programme flexibility, in a changing context.

39. The commitment of the country office to the 'gender equality seal' will strengthen gender mainstreaming. By 2021, it is expected that at least 40 per cent of the results of the programme will include gender equality as a main objective (GEN-3) or contribute significantly (GEN-2), and that significant progress will have been made towards a 15 per cent allocation of the programme budget for gender equality and empowerment of women (GEN-3).

40. To achieve these results, UNDP will invest at least 5 per cent of the programme budget in monitoring and evaluation, and will maintain its management support unit with capabilities dedicated to monitoring, evaluation and gender-specific issues.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Haiti (2017-2021)

National priority or goal: Institutional rebuilding				
United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP: Outcome 5. The public institutions and civil society improve the rule of law and decentralization for good governance at all decision-making levels.				
Related strategic plan outcome: 3. Countries have strengthened institutions to gradually ensure universal access to basic services.				
UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines and targets	**Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities**	**Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines and targets)**	**Major partners / partnerships Frameworks**	**Indicative resources by outcome (in $ thousands)**
1. Rate of protracted pre-trial detention (disaggregated by sex, adult/minor) Baseline: United Nations sustainable development framework (UNSDF) Target: (UNSDF) 2. Percentage of the State budget allocated to subnational authorities and deconcentrated services Baseline: (UNSDF) Target: (UNSDF) 3. Average rate of participation in presidential, legislative, municipal and local elections (disaggregated by type of election, sex, age and geographic area, where possible) Baseline: 30% (Oct. 2015) Target: 40%	Source: (UNSDF) Frequency: (UNSDF) Responsibility: (UNDP) Source: (UNSDF) Frequency: (UNSDF) Responsibility: (UNSDF) Source: Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) Frequency: Every election Responsibility: CEP	**1.1. The capacities of State legal institutions are reinforced, allowing women and men to enjoy greater access to formal justice and a safer environment.** 1.1.1. Existence and implementation of a new legal framework that facilitates a new policy of access to justice services. Baseline: No legal framework Target: Legislation on legal aid implemented Source: Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) 1.1.2. Existence of a reformed criminal code that takes into account the promotion, protection and defence of fundamental rights and liberties, including gender-specific considerations Baseline: No revision since 1835 Target: Reformed criminal code and criminal procedure code Source: *Le Moniteur* 1.1.3 Existence of a strategic plan for strengthening the organization of public security Baseline: No strategic plan Target: Strategic plan existing Source: Haitian national police (PNH) **1.2. The functions, financing and capacities of subnational institutions are strengthened in order to provide basic services and respond to the population's needs.** Percentage of legal and administrative measures recommended in the framework plan for State reform (administrative deconcentration and decentralization) that were finalized1.2.1. Percentage of legal and administrative measures recommended in the framework plan for State reform (administrative deconcentration and decentralization) that were finalized Baseline: 31% and 14%, respectively	MJSP Superior Council of the Judicial Branch PNH Superior Court of Accounts and of Administrative Disputes National Coordination Table on Violence against Women Ministry of Women's Affairs and Women's Rights (MCFDF) Ministry of Interior and Territorial Communities (MICT) Office of Management and Human Resources (OMRH) Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE) Ministry of Finance (MEF) CEP National Identification Office MINUSTAH	**Regular** **4,100** **Other** **22,300**

		Target: 50% Source: UNDP, OMRH 1.2.2 Number of departments in which the coordination of deconcentrated services by the delegations were undertaken through a planning and monitoring mechanism Baseline: 1 Target: 5 Source: MICT, MINUSTAH, UNDP 1.2.3 Percentage of increase in total amount of local taxes collected from all communes of the country Baseline: 0 (year of reference) Target: +100% Source: MICT, Superior Court of Auditors, MEF **1.3. Subnational development plans are gender-sensitive and in line with the sustainable development goals (SDGs).** 1.3.1 Percentage of communes with a communal development plan including gender goals and sex-disaggregated objectives Baseline: 0 % Target: 25% Source: MPCE, MICT 1.3.2 Number of existing departmental development strategies, and percentage of them aligned with the SDGs Baseline: 2 / 0% Target: 5 / 60% Source: MPCE **1.4. Mechanisms, instruments and spaces of communication, dialogue and interaction between the State and citizens to increase citizen control are in place and operational.** 1.4.1 No. of social accountability mechanisms linked to public services provision created at departmental and communal level Baseline: 0 Target: At least 5 mechanisms in place Source: MICT, MPCE, sectoral ministries, Haiti Electricity Company, National Water and Sanitation Directorate 1.4.2 Percentage of women in elected positions Baseline: No woman deputy in 2016, 35 % at municipal level Target: 30% deputies, 40% municipal level Source: CEP		

National priority or goal: Economic rebuilding				
UNDAF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP: Outcome 1. The population, particularly the most vulnerable, have equitable access to livelihoods, decent 'green' jobs and productive resources to reduce poverty in all of its forms, within a favourable and inclusive socio-economic and cultural environment.				
Related strategic plan outcome: 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, generating the necessary production capacities to create jobs and livelihoods for the poor and the excluded.				
1. Employment rate (formal and informal), disaggregated by sector and sub-sector, sex, age and excluded groups, and by wage category, where available Baseline: (UNSDF) Target: (UNSDF) 2. Percentage of the population that has access to contributory and non-contributory social benefits, by sex Baseline: (UNSDF) Target: (UNSDF) 3. Prevalence of food insecurity Baseline: (UNSDF) Target: (UNSDF)	Source: Post-earthquake living conditions survey, 2012 Frequency: 5 years Responsibility: Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics Source: Frequency: Annual Responsibility: UOPES Source: Frequency: Responsibility: UOPES, MARNDR	**2.1. The available options for inclusive and sustainable social protection are operational and supported.** 2.1.1. No. of social protection institutions that have reviewed targeting of their beneficiaries in order to better respond to the needs of the most vulnerable Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Source: Observatory unit on poverty and social exclusion (UOPES) 2.1.2. Number of public institutions that have received the UOPES SDG seal Baseline: 0 Target: 4 Source: UOPES 2.1.3. No. of sectoral ministries whose budget and investment plans are gender-sensitive Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Source: MCFDF 2.1.4. National statistical policy in place and implemented Baseline: No national statistical policy Target: National statistical policy implemented Source: MPCE, sectoral ministries **2.2. Women and youth benefit from facilitated access to economic opportunities, including in the formal job market.** 2.2.1. No. of unemployed persons trained to seek employment in formal economy, by age and sex Baseline: 900 Target: 3,400 Source: Ministry of Labour 2.2.2. No. of new micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in supported value chains, disaggregated by sex and age of head of enterprise Baseline: 50	MEF Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MAST) Ministry of Trade and Industry (MCI) Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development (MARNDR) MCFDF MPCE UOPES Haitian Statistics and Information Institute Brazil International Fund for Agricultural Development	**Regular** **7,300** **Other** **99,400**

		Target: 250 Source: MCI, UNDP 2.2.3. No. of new sustainable jobs and livelihoods created, disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerable group Baseline: 350 000 (jobs cr[illegible] post-earthquake) Target: 355 000 Source: Ministry of Labour, UNDP **2.3. National and territorial agricultural institutions are operational in order to carry out in-depth transformation of agricultural production methods, which would be both sustainable and employment- and income-generating.** 2.3.1. No. of new rural development programmes aligned with the sustainable development goals implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture Baseline: 1 Target: 3 Source: MARNDR 2.3.2. No. of rural households with access to small-scale irrigation on their plots, by sex and region Baseline: 21,000 Target: 49,000 Source: MARNDR		
National priority or goal: Environmental rebuilding				
UNDAF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP: 5. National, regional and local institutions and civil society improve the management of rural and urban areas, agriculture and the environment, and mechanisms for preventing and reducing risks in order to improve the resilience of the population to natural disasters and to climate change.				
Related strategic plan outcome: 5. The countries are capable of reducing the risks of conflict and natural disasters, notably those linked to climate change.				
1. Position of Haiti in the Index for Risk Management (INFORM) Baseline: 6 (2016) Target: 5 (2021) 2. Economic losses due to disasters as percentage of gross domestic product Baseline: 2% per year (1975 to 2012) Target: less than 2% 4. Percentage of designated protected areas having a management plan implemented by trained national bodies. Baseline: (UNSDF) Target: (UNSDF)	Source: Inter-agency Standing Committee, European Commission Frequency: Annual Responsibility: UNDP Source: World Bank Frequency: Annual Responsibility: World Bank Source: UNSDF Frequency: Annual Responsibility: UNDP	**3.1 National actors have the knowledge, capacities and necessary tools to improve natural resources management and risk reduction and management.** 3.1.1. No. of multi-risk maps and risk reduction plans that take into consideration the differentiated impact of risks for women and men Baseline: 0 Target: 20 Sources: Direction de la protection civile (DPC), International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), MPCE 3.1.2. No. of legislative or regulatory measures taken to improve risk management linked to environmental vulnerability Baseline: 5; Target: 6 Sources: CIAT, Bureau of Mines and Energy, MPCE 3.1.3 No. of community or commercial initiatives and/or new regulatory	MPCE MICT Ministry of the Environment (MDE)	**Regular** **5,842** **Other** **62,200**

5. No. of kilometres of linear plantation along the coast and ravines that reduce disaster risk Baseline (UNSDF) Target (UNSDF)	Source (UNSDF) Frequency (UNSDF) Responsibility (UNSDF)	measures implemented at the local level to reduce vulnerability of water resources to climate change hazards Baseline 60 Target 90 Source MDE 3.1.4 Existence of a national database on losses and damages due to disaster, disaggregated by sex and age Baseline 0 Target 1 Source MDE **3.2 Mechanisms and partnerships are set up to promote sustainable modes of production, distribution and consumption** 3.2.1 No. of new mechanisms and partnerships at national and local levels that are financed, disaggregated by type of partnership Baseline 0 Target 5 Source UNDP, MDE 3.2.2 Linked to 2.2.2 **3.3 The capacities of public administrations to enforce the application of environmental norms and good practices are strengthened.** 3.3.1 No. of regulations adopted for the preservation, sustainable management and sharing of benefits of the natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems Baseline 2 Target 8 Source DPC, MDE 3.3.2 No. of effectively processed files within the Ministry of the Environment for environmental non-objections Baseline 20 Target 150 Source MDE		